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SEPTEMBER TAX LEVIES.

The State Tax Board has recently stated that it has no set form for use by communities and library boards who desire an increase in tax rates over those of last year. As stated in the April Occurrent, a petition for increased rates must be accompanied by a budget showing the purposes for which the funds are needed.

Remember that the library taxes allowed the fall of 1919, of which the first installment was paid July, 1920, were less than the funds expended by the library boards the preceding year, in nearly three quarters of the communities in Indiana. This means that if the service is to be anything like ade-

quate the coming year, you will have to borrow funds with which to complete the year's work. Such borrowing and provision for its repayment must be included in your submitted budget.

A point which caused some confusion last year in the Tax Board's office was their lack of information regarding the territory tributary to the various libraries. In presenting your petitions, it will be well to include a statement to the effect that the figures submitted include service in Smithville and Trent Township jointly, tho at different tax rates. Such a definite statement will help to prevent the Tax Board from fixing a different rate for each of two townships when each is getting exactly the same service from the same central library. A similar statement will be needed from county libraries where the city tax rate differs from the county rate, or where the tax rate for the county library does not, because of some independent libraries, cover all the townships in the county.

The Commission will welcome opportunities to help communities in planning their budgets and tax rates for next year and urges librarians and boards not to delay such planning until September.

MISS HORNE RESIGNS.

Miss Grace Horne, for the past five years head of the Traveling Library Department, and a member of the Commission staff for seven years, has resigned her position and will join the staff of the Indianapolis Public Library July 15th. Miss Horne's many

friends throughout Indiana will wish her enjoyment and success in her new field.

The work of the department will be in charge of Miss Mayme C. Snipes of the Commission staff, formerly of the Plain-field library.

CO-OPERATION WITH WOMEN IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS.

(Mrs. Dana H. Sollenberger, Kokomo Public Library.)

Some things are necessary before co-operation can be effective:

The first essential is that you must have it yourself in spirit and in fact. Obviously you can not impart that which you have not. It must be real and sincere so that it may saturate each part of your organization. You must know, not think or say that the library is a community affair. The day of a library of books has passed and the day of useful print has come. A co-operative spirit has great respect for a "scrap of paper" with useful print upon it. It is a forerunner of things to come.

In order that the staff may have the spirit of co-operation with the community, they must be interested in popularity and its good repute of the library and they must be passionate producers and defenders of its "good name". A library staff in order to co-operate must be an educated one of student temperament, must have early acquired or inherited culture, must have a knowledge of books, ability to judge and evaluate books, movements and people. A librarian who wishes to co-operate must stand a "man among men" as a library worker in the community. A library worker should have the qualities of a good salesman, be able to induce the public to use the wares on hand or those you want them to use. As members of the staff we must know and meet people and love all we meet. To refer to our town as Jane Addams did to Chicago "my home town" and "my fellow townsmen". A number of years ago there came to "my home

town" a young minister. He told me that he never had met an individual from whom he learned nothing; that it was with delight he approached a stranger and with a positive thrill he approached friends because he knew that from these he would learn something new and something interesting or verify something he had already learned. In less than two years he died. The whole town, all kinds of business houses and factories and even saloons (and we had twenty-eight) except one, closed during the hour of his funeral. Somehow in two years time his great spirit of community co-operation had permeated every phase of this town's life. He had it to impart. It will impart if we have it.

It is not enough to stand well with our intimate circle. A few days ago I overheard a group of young girls discussing a newcomer, some speaking for her and some against. One finally said, "Well, I do not want her for a friend; she is not my kind." Out of the wisdom of young democracy and love for both girls one replied, "That is nothing against her or you". Is it not so? Not my kind—but any kind. We must have this if we expect to impart it. We must have an opinion—one that we guard and one that others will respect—must learn to say "no" as sweetly as "yes". We must read, read . . . especially the things about which we are prejudiced. A library worker must get away from the notion that the library is a sweet place, a pretty place, or a pink tea. We must assimilate the robust and the vital. We must be joiners. Join everything that we can get into by fair means or foul—church, lodges, clubs, women's organizations, men's organizations. Join all those you can without being invited and try to have yourself invited into others.

A library trustee at the State Federation of Clubs at Fort Wayne a few years ago said that she was going to put her library staff into all the organizations that she had the power to do so. A librarian who is eager to co-operate must have her hand on

as many pulse as she can scrape up. She should have unlimited opportunity to join organizations and time to take active part in them. Do not be modest about joining—just push in. Even a Chamber of Commerce is worthy of an attack.

Thus equipped, we will have points of contact—a growing capacity for points of contact with people not just one kind of people but people. We must feel "People is people", then put the ear to the ground and hear more than the roar of the mediocre and conventional but hear twenty years ahead the roar of coming vital movements that will lift your community. We then can decide whether the library shall be a museum of thought or a national bank of thought. Does a bank wait until overtaken to investigate the beginning of a movement? Can a bank be beguiled by a whim? All this means a sixth sense, an employment of the nerve forces of mind and body, and gives out sympathetic co-operation.

Thus prepared within our own organization we are ready to co-operate. I say co-operate—do not be absorbed by the community. If absorbed we lose our power of prophecy and we are unable to grasp, direct or kill the next movement. We are road builders—not co-travellers with the wayfarer.

With sources of co-operation prepared we must organize our field and know where co-operation is desired or needed. In order to put out propaganda we must have a field to receive it. With all points of contact in operation we can easily make a survey of our community; who reads on this street and who does not, who uses the library and who does not and why. If there is one person who does not use the library, we ought to know it and the reason. Thus we have a tangible basis for intelligent work. Catalog your existing organizations, your real people in and out of organizations, your pretenders and parasites. Put in an actual card catalog (private one of course) the mental bias of your community, your wom-

en and your organizations. Gather into your net these real people. They are eager for ideas and for opportunities to spread ideas. Of course being twenty years ahead of time you are a store house of ideas just oozing out and you can beckon to your people instead of pointing the way. Your sympathetic attention, your quality of good salesmanship, your infectious enthusiasm, your membership in the organizations, your catalog data, all make it possible to implant the right idea in the right mind at the psychological moment. Devices of co-operation are many. You may co-operate by sending out subject for programs to your organizations. This has the happy advantage of directing the trend of the year's study. Notify the writers of papers of organized material on their subjects. Tabulate a movement and information accessible regarding it, then send this out to the section of town or organization most directly concerned.

The club room is a popular device through which you may be able to put out your wares. By your club memberships you can cordially invite all clubs to use these rooms. One of the delightful features of the present use of our rooms is the rest room for business women. The Kokomo Woman's Department Club furnished and maintain this rest room. From twenty to fifty young women lunch here each noon and Saturday evening. By the help of the attractions of the davenport and wicker chairs, piano and writing facilities and reading material we have put on our list of borrowers more than three-fourths of these rest room people. They accept our good will and radiate it from their own centers. This gives us a point of contact with the employed women in our stores.

Men's clubs, Gentleman's Literary Club, Apollo Club, Medical Association, etc., New Thought Study Classes, Recitals in music, dramatic art, art exhibits, many committees, many initial meetings for organization of clubs and for convention arrangements, also small conventions under one hundred

hold their meetings here. To all organizations we send a standing invitation to use the library for regular or for occasional meetings. Women's clubs, large and small, from every section of town and from every phase of life in one room, a sorority, in the second room the University Extension, in the third the Suffrage workers with often a committee meeting in the office. Of these we know the personnel, the working personnel, a who's who in each club, whether its members are research workers or whether just veneer. An actual card catalog of each organization shows its programs, its force, its purposes, the outstanding people in and out of organizations, their strength and weakness, our needs to which they are able to minister and to what extent they are willing to do so.

This gives us the definite working basis for our propaganda. This is our field. We keep it receptive. We send lists, announcements, congratulations, notices of important movements to individuals and to organizations. This makes us the fountain head of ready reference for any social organizations. Our integrity, our broadmindedness and our data do their work. They bring us patronage, commendation, and use. Is it not worth while when the most formal organizations request your help and your advice? Is it not worth a great and ceaseless labor to see cropping out in club work the movements you have foretold and furnished the impetus? Perhaps you are the unknown, or forgotten source but you live in the mind of the public as beneficial force. Is it not worth eternal vigilance to have it said that if the library says it is so it is so whether it is or not?

Collect and catalog information about the resources of the community. The Audubon Society was planning next year's work—an educational campaign. The library sent out calls for true bird stories, stories vouched for and signed by the sender. Two re-

sponded immediately, one with a story about a one legged robin which has returned three summers and another with a story of an old robin which is remodeling last year's home. We have the promise of many more as the summer passes. In this we included animal stories. These are cataloged and filed. Then we mount duplicates to circulate. In the same community is a valuable collection of life size paintings of wild birds by Audubon. These are cataloged with proper directions for access and use. Some valuable books and books not so rare are in this catalog and may be borrowed or used under certain conditions e. g. a Dickens collection of first editions and also a collection of pictures of unusual merit have been used in this way. You see you are ready to give, ready to receive and your community is ready to receive and ready to give and at this point co-operation begins.

When we come to the actual community problems we find they vary: it may be H. C. L. We no longer can set tables with chicken, dumplings, noodles, mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, bread, two kinds of spread and two kinds of pie and cake. We can not afford to eat as of old. Send out your data on balanced meals. That sounds better than cutting down the grocery bill. It is good form to eat a balanced ration. And so with your other problems, such as schools, civics, recreation, immigration, leisure and social hygiene, no matter—you are ready to give—your community is ready to receive. All these have come to us through the points of contact. Why co-operate? To build a community mind, a level community, not lonely peaks and black depths; a community mind that is level responds evenly, quickly and with intelligence to a cause.

The library is the adult self-educational institution of a community and has for its ultimate aim a community mind that has stored in it the treasures of the whole community.

THE CARNEGIE PLEDGE.

"The decrease in the purchasing power of money compels every municipality which is under a contract to provide a fixed sum for library maintenance and which is sensitive either to the obligations involved in that contract or to the actual needs of the library, to reconsider and radically readjust the amount called for in the contract. A city or village which ten or twenty years ago received as a free gift a library building costing \$20,000 on its pledge to appropriate each year one-tenth of that amount for library maintenance, may be keeping the form and letter of that pledge by still appropriating just the \$2,000 originally called for, but it is certainly not keeping the spirit or fulfilling the purpose of that contract. The property which it has secured by the gift is now worth perhaps twice what it cost, and the appropriation should be at least one-tenth of what that building would cost now. Both a fine sense of what was involved in the original contract and a due recognition of present necessities for proper library operation would seem to call for some such general and radical readjustment of library appropriations wherever such contract is in force."

(From New York Libraries)

A. L. A. CONFERENCE AT COLORADO SPRINGS, JUNE 2-7, 1920.

The Colorado Springs Conference lacked somewhat in the number of librarians attending but in enthusiasm and interesting helpful programs it ranked with previous conferences. The president of the association, Mr. Chalmers Hadley of the Denver Public Library, opened the conference with what was unanimously spoken of as the best presidential address in a number of years. Mr. Hadley's address, "The A. L. A. and the Library Worker", which unfortunate train service prevented the Secretary of the Commission from hearing, dealt with practical

questions affecting the assistant problem, such as salaries and opportunities for development.

Mr. Hadley's address was supplemented by the general session of Saturday morning when three altogether delightful papers, both suggestive and practical, were presented by Miss Margery Doud of St. Louis, Miss Lora Rich of Chicago, and Miss Jennie Flexner of Louisville. No one could say that the assistant was neglected at this conference.

Other general sessions were given over to varied programs of professional and general interest. Miss Marvin of the State Library of Oregon was particularly enjoyable in her talk on Oriental books and ways. One general session was given to a warm discussion of the "Restatement of the Enlarged Program". It was finally voted to recommend this to the Executive Board of the A. L. A. as a basis for carrying out the work made possible by the funds which may be obtained by the present campaign. The special War Service Committee gives up its office July 1.

Another general session was devoted to the revision of the Association constitution. This went through very largely as recommended by the Committee on Revision, with the exception that the Association voted to retain the present Council as a deliberative body which shall pass on matters of Association policy. The recommendation of the revision committee would have made the Council purely an honorary affair.

The meetings of the various sections and affiliated associations were numerous and profitable. The League of Library Commissions discussed particularly extension work and the problems of the small library. The Secretary and Miss Margaret Wade of Anderson took part in the League program. Mrs. Ora T. Ross of Rensselaer was elected Secretary of the Trustee's section of the A. L. A. and Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Professional Training section.

Those present at the Conference representing Indiana Libraries were: Misses Eileen Ahern, Irene Branham, Olive Brumbaugh, Mrs. J. H. Chapman, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Miss Mildred Gottlieb, Wm. J. Hamilton, Miss Holderman, M. H. Krauss, Misses Letherman, Georgia McAfee, Ethel McCollough, Mrs. Ora T. Ross, Misses Grace Stingly, Vivian Trittschuh, Mary Torrance, Virginia Tutt, and Margaret Wade.

COUNTY LIBRARY TAX RATES.

Of the existing and prospective county libraries in the state, the six cent—three cent rate advised in the April Occurrent (Six in town and three in extension districts) should bring sufficient income for good service in Brazil, Evansville, Fowler, Lebanon, Liberty, Logansport, Martinsville, and Noblesville, although the one cent rate to which county commissioners may restrict the first year's levy should be accepted by new county libraries rather than lose the extension opportunity.

The Scottsburg and North Vernon libraries are organized under the sections of the law which do not provide for separate town and county levies and they must levy at least a four cent rate over their respective counties to have an adequate income. This will bring Scottsburg \$3,800 and North Vernon, \$7,200.

In Switzerland, Ohio and Brown counties, the six cent-three cent rate will be quite inadequate. The libraries at Rising Sun and Vevay will have to levy an eight cent-four cent rate to bring in the amount allowed by law under the old valuation. Such a rate will give Rising Sun an income of \$2,400 and Vevay one of \$3,700. The Brown County Library at Nashville can not do any strong extension work on less than a ten cent-five cent rate which will bring in about \$2,100. The situation here is complicated by the smallness of the county seat since the maximum tax levy in Nashville will bring only \$200.

LIBRARY EXTENSION.

(From an Article, "Why Libraries for Everybody", in General Federation Magazine, May, 1920, by Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl.)

Really practical service can only come from a library comparatively close at hand, one supported by a local taxing area large enough to furnish sufficient funds for good service which shall reach out to all parts of the area. No outlying districts will be willing to co-operate if they feel that no returns will be brought to them.

The method in use by many of the Indiana libraries is simply following the practice of the state traveling libraries and sending groups of books to the various schools in the district. Some libraries do very good work, some very mediocre. It is mediocre work to send to a school by any farmer who lives in that neighborhood twenty books selected haphazard because town children are tired of them. It is mediocre work to leave the original package in the school without change for the whole school year, or to place upon the teacher's shoulders the responsibility of calling for new books, or expecting her to attend to transportation herself.

The active librarian will visit in person every school in her township (seldom more than eight) the first week of the term, talk to the children and teachers concerning their tastes and needs, leave a tentative selection of books and come away with a fund of information as to ages, grades, and sex which will be used in making up the other collections to be sent out through the year. Every six weeks a fresh group of books will be delivered to that school and they will fit. Notice will be sent in advance so that the old books will be collected by the delivery man who leaves the new lot. Each package will contain perhaps 25 per cent of books for adults, for the boys and girls call insistently for books for their families.

Besides the school collections, a number

of libraries have stations in homes or stores in out-lying villages and here too the books are changed frequently if the librarian is alert. In some cases a regular library attendant is scheduled for one afternoon a week at a particular station. In others a resident of the neighborhood serves as a librarian on the station's open day, but always there is supervision from the central library and prompt response to local needs.

* * * *

The extension of library opportunities to country districts is of equal value to the city library which shares its organization and the county which co-operates in sharing the expense. Neither unit benefits at the expense of the other, yet such is human nature that argument is always needed with both to accomplish the co-operation. Let those of us who live in the country put aside suspicion of our neighbors and work for any plan which will bring to our boys and girls, or those of our tenant farmers the opportunities which the poorest city child has free and let those of us who know what service the library renders in our own city community labor with our library boards to extend that service into a larger field.

Neither the country nor the city can live alone today, and any bond which draws them closer together is a vital asset. Thousands of dollars are spent in advertising the advantages of a city as a trading center, while the possibilities of a joint country and town library, with its assembly room, club features, and rest rooms, book collections and telephone service open to all are too often neglected.

The little Ford book-wagon bearing its message of co-operation and good feeling in all sorts of weather and to every hamlet and school and home in the district is said by the merchants of one small town to be the best advertisement the town ever put out. When the rural patron thinks of "our" library, it is not a long step to "our" town

and a stronger feeling of the community of interests.

IT ISN'T YOUR TOWN, IT'S YOU.

If you want to live in the kind of a town
Like the kind of a town you like,
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
And start on a long, long hike,
You'll only find that you've left behind,
For there's nothing that's really new,
It's a knock at yourself when you knock your
town;
It isn't the town, it's you!

Real towns are not made by men afraid
Lest somebody else gets ahead;
When everyone works and nobody shirks
You can raise a town from the dead.
And if, while you make your personal stake,
Your neighbors can make one, too,
Your town will be what you want to see;
It isn't the town, it's you!

REACHING JEFFERSONVILLE BUSINESS MEN.

I was invited sometime since by the president of the Young Men's Business Club to address the members on the real service which the library could be to each and every one of them in their respective lines of work—this invitation was procured I might say by my getting various annual Business reports of big manufacturing concerns, which the president of the Club wanted in order to bring a manufacturing plant to Jeffersonville, (which he has since accomplished).

These reports I obtained through the courtesy of the Reference Department of the State Library at Indianapolis. Jeffersonville had no resources for obtaining such information and I used the privilege which the State Library so gladly extends.

This information was promptly supplied and the president of the Club said he did not know that such valuable and practical com-

mercial assistance could be supplied through the Library, (He had the popular man's idea that Libraries were concerned mostly with Children's work and late novels) I told him of the many valuable books and all lines and professions which the Library could supply if the demand was sufficient and took down the Dewey and took him on a little excursion through the 600's—when he saw the world of Business and Technology opened up in the classification he asked if I would tell the "boys" about it some evening at their regular meeting.

"All the world loves a story" and grown men are not exceptions to this truth. I knew I had to get the men to come to the Library—you know at best the most important thing a high priced advertisement can do is to draw patronage—the sales people in charge must close the deal. I thought of Dey's *Magic Story* a wonderful narrative of one's plus and minus entity—the story of a "down and outer" who "came back" and who prospered the moment his viewpoint was changed. The first few pages of the *Magic Story* are the veritable essence of magnetic advertising and one would walk a mile to secure the finish of the story—I stopped short at the psychological point, where they waited breathlessly for the secret of prosperity—and told them if they wanted to hear the rest of the *Magic Story* to "come to the Library" and I would see that it was forthcoming. Needless to say there was a rush before the door opened the next morning—then it was that I suggested some good book either fiction or non-fiction, to suit the case, and upon each successive visit I found my points of vantage either by finding out a man's pet hobby—raising, fire-arms, birds, Civil War History, photography—or what he needed in his actual business. Books not available in our Library I have been very fortunate in getting from the State Library, the patron paying the postage each way and also for the post card notice, telling that the book requested had arrived.

On the evening of my address to the Young Business Men's Club, I had a display of the business books on the enclosed list—these were sent on approval by the Ronald Press, 20 Vesey St., N. Y. There is always an advantage in giving a man a tangible proposition—something he can see and examine—there were the books attractively displayed on a table and not a man in the hall but found some book which touched on his particular line, and the Club made up its mind that rather than let these very books, which they had been wanting for so long, go back they would put their hands into the Club treasurer's pocket and buy them outright—as a gift to the Public Library. This I am glad to say they did promptly. I make it a point continually to suggest these books to the men who come in for fiction, and one man seldom fails to recommend a good business book to another who is interested in the same line. I watch the books and renew them, and try to avoid annoying them with fines unless they are incurred thru carelessness.

During my talk I did not confine myself to business books, I recommended with a brief discussion of each title, the following in each class, and said there were hundreds just as interesting, which could be discovered on the Library shelves or had for the asking.

100

Every Man a King—Marden
Meditations of Marcus Aurelius
The Human Machine—Bennett
How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day—
Bennet

200

The Bible as English Literature—Gardner
The Ten Great Religions—Clarke
History of the Warfare Between Science
and Theology—White
Gospel for an Age of Doubt—Van Dyke

300

Bryce's American Commonwealth
How the Other Half Lives—Riis
Spirit of Youth in the City Streets—Addams

400
Correct English—Magazine and Books by
Tucker

500
The Friendly Stars—Martin
Story of the Earth—Dana
Social Life in the Insect World—Fabre
Origin of Species—Darwin

600
Freedom of Life—Gall
Law of Mental Medicine—Hudson
Purinton's Books

700
How to Study Pictures—Caffin

800
Collected Verse—Kipling
Through the Magic Door—Doyle
Three Men in a Boat—Jerome
Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow—Jerome
House-Boat on the Styx—Bangs

900
"Ladies from Hell"
Over the Top—Empy
Battles and Leaders of the Civil War

Every one of the above titles were called for—they were in the nature of "bait" of course to help form the habit of reading and coming to the Library. How to study pictures was the first book called for and the patron was an industrious, thrifty and expert butcher. One can never tell where the lightning will strike. This man had a longing, entirely apart from his daily prosaic occupation, which the Library could and does satisfy. He has drawn many other books since on the same subject.

The foreman of the lumber yard of the American Car Works called, on the strength of the advertising the Library has gotten, and asked for some book which would differentiate between the same species of wood—he knew twelve or fifteen kinds of oak but needed to know about twenty kinds more—

did we have such a book—no but the State Library did and very graciously sent it and in addition two sample books of various woods mounted, much to the patrons joy, surprise and needless to say everlasting gratitude.

These are just a few instances, the results of concentrated effort in one direction. I think the key to making the Library a necessity to the Business Man is unceasing vigilance. Never miss an opportunity to discover what the man's chief interest is, and then make every effort to meet its demand. Success, is in this, as in every other line—a thorough study of the needs and a constantly developed capacity for taking pains.

Mrs. ISAAC PALMER CALDWELL.

MORE NEW BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

"Almost uniform reports from field workers indicate a crying need for a larger and better supply of children's books in most of the libraries in the state. Supply of such books has always been inadequate in a majority of the libraries. With the economies necessitated by a growing disparity between income and cost of operation, this condition has been greatly accentuated until now the children's shelves are a positive disgrace in many well-to-do communities. Books are entirely too few in number and many of those in use are in a condition of rags and filth dangerous both to health and to proper book habits. Whatever the financial condition of the library or whatever demands there may be for other items of maintenance this is a thing to receive attention at once. No condition of poverty can be urged as an adequate excuse for such defective and possibly vicious service to the children, for there is not a community in the State in which proper publicity and an earnest public appeal would not bring forth sufficient contributions or a sufficient appropriation to give to the children of the community their proper supply of good, clean and

wholesome books. Most of the circulating libraries of the State may well devote at least one-third of their entire book money to the purchase of children's books for the next two or three years."

This quotation from the journal of the library commission of a neighboring state may well be considered by Indiana Library trustees.

UNDER THE ORANGE SIGN.

(From the Survey, April 3, 1920.)

The Spirited Story of the County Library
Service in Santa Barbara
By Rebecca N. Porter.

"A library as near every home in the country as the public school."

This is the slogan of the California county service, and in two instances in Santa Barbara county the library arrived first. The county library is not a new organization. Single counties scattered here and there over the country, such as Washington county, Maryland, with its wagon- (or is it now auto- ?) load of books, have done splendid work. But, entering this field of service in 1909, California has the distinction of making a state-wide use of the county as a library unit.

The obstacles conspiring against such a record are chiefly those which may be termed "natural barriers," of which mere distance is reckoned the least. An obstacle far more difficult to surmount is the matter of topography. Some of California's counties are divided by precipitous mountain ranges which necessitate literally hundreds of miles of extra transportation, innumerable extra hours and an ever alert resourcefulness. A scattered and highly diversified population, largely intermingled with foreign and migratory elements, has contributed to make the problems of California's county librarians difficult, but intensely interesting.

Santa Barbara county alone, with a population of 35,000, an area the size of Rhode

Island and with only three incorporated towns, circulated during the month of January of this year, 21,885 volumes.

The process of starting a county library is almost wholly devoid of red tape ceremonial. Its technique, reduced to the simplest terms, may be expressed thus: First, some dweller in a region remote from a library feels the desire for books in his life; then he enlarges this desire to include his neighbors. The next step is a letter to (or when possible a call upon) the librarian in the nearest town. Here he presents his informal petition, describes the personnel and industrial environment of his community, guarantees a custodian and proper housing for the books, with at least seven hours of library service, and has someone, usually one of his supervisors, vouch for his reliability. Here his responsibilities end and those of the county librarian begin. She selects the books, arranges for and pays their transportation and a small wage to the custodian, makes exchanges whenever requested, replies to "special requests," and sends fresh volumes as often as possible. Books are returned not by collections but by volumes whenever they have served the community. A book may live out its life in one branch of the service or it may serve its limited special use in branch after branch and before it is discarded have gone the rounds. Very cut-and-dried and professional all this. There is no better way of making the wheels of the big machine go 'round and its various cogs and bolts "come alive" than by applying the spark of a true story. The tale of how the people at the X settlement secured their library shows both ends of the line at its best and busiest.

Mrs. X is sixty-seven miles from the railroad in her county and forty-seven from the one in the next county. On her annual shopping trip to her nearest town she visited the library and heard for the first time of its extension service. In response to her eager petition she was given the name and address of her county librarian. To her she imme-

diately wrote, ending her appeal with the Macedonian cry:

Please help us. Nobody needs books more than us. We want books of stories, books for children (for we have no movies or schools) and books on dry farming.

When the librarian requested some more detailed information upon the personnel and environment of the community in order to make the first shipment of books as helpful as possible, she received what she has termed "the most illuminating letter I ever had." Mrs. X, eager and efficient, supplied her appeal for data with full measure running over. Not a member of the approximately forty of her settlement, covering a radius of five miles, escaped her census. The summary in each case was something like this:

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith; look about 26. She used to be a trained nurse; he came from Ohio. They have a ranch and two children.

Her communication read like an excerpt from the great register. The first collection of books, shipped in a box which could serve later as a case, was forwarded in the early part of February. If packages could only be sent "as the crow flies" the distance, in this instance, would have been about seventy miles. But nothing in the way of "crow" service has yet been devised for librarians' use, and the shipment had to go by parcel post, east and south and north and then southwest via Ventura, Los Angeles and Kern counties two hundred miles in order to reach Maricopa, from which point it still had more than forty miles of stage journey.

Other obstacles besides distance contributed to the transportation difficulties of the X "homestead" library. During the heavy winter rains the bottom fell out of the roads and it was impossible for anything on wheels to make the trip to the post office. By means of a horseback carrier a frantic entreaty was sent to the county librarian:

Please tell the post office people that the things in that package are books, and that they won't spoil and we'll send for them just as soon as we can travel. It would break our hearts to have them sent back.

They were not sent back, but it was April before they arrived at the little cabin of the X family, which was to be the library. Their appearance was a dramatic event, and the county librarian, being a person of imagination, recognized its significance in the annals of county library service and asked Mrs. X to send her a picture of a representative group in the homestead library together with the antiquated stage which had brought up the books.

To receive an idea and to act upon it are almost simultaneous processes with Mrs. X, a veritable Mrs. Wiggs type, of that stern stuff which obstacles stimulate rather than depress. The county librarian was puzzled when weeks passed and there was no response to her request. But at last it came, accompanied by one of those refreshing letters in which the writer explained that as soon as the heavy storms abated she had driven into town, a distance of twenty-seven miles, for the photographer. By the time they had reached home there was heavy snowing and it was impossible to take a picture even if the subjects had been able to come out for it. So the photographer had stayed all night at her home, and the following morning (which was Sunday and the library's busy day) those who lived nearest had had their pictures taken in company with the first shipment of volumes. "But," Mrs. X ended her letter with her characteristically charming human touch, "we didn't put the stage-coach in because we have an auto now and the people wouldn't like to have that old wagon represent us."

A few months later she wrote again apologizing for not returning some of the volumes earlier because "We found a new reader who lives fifteen miles away and we knew

you'd want her to have a chance at the books too."

For resourcefulness, adaptability and the zeal of the true missionary Mrs. X deserves to rank among the nation's spiritual leaders, and the story of her Homestead library has been given here in some detail because it so well epitomizes the technique, the problems and needs of the county service and makes it more concrete than any table of statistics could possibly do.

Just as interesting as this library group in a remote mountainous district, but presenting slightly different problems, are the readers on the oil leases. The zealous custodian on one of these discovered that the usual two-week circulation period would have to be stretched beyond all traditional bounds to meet the needs of part of her community because it took the oil tankers' crew forty days to make their run to the islands and back. "And so," she wrote to the county librarian, "I just changed my rubber stamp to read forty days, because I thought I got your idea that what you really want is for the people to have the books." She had caught exactly the library spirit of adaptability to local conditions.

Then there are the desert-dwellers, oil workers too, whose homes are transient so that they can not acquire their own books. One woman out here sent in an appeal which would have emboldened the librarian to requisition the government aviation corps if no other means of transportation had been available.

We haven't anything beautiful out here, and not enough of anything, but stars. Send us books, especially books on astronomy.

The services of the aviation corps were not necessary in this case, but in one instance a county librarian has resorted to air conveyance, for at the tunnel workers' library, when the water gets too high to ford, the patrons receive their books by air trolley. Thus the county library service keeps pace with the most modern transportation facilities. This group of tunnel workers requested books on engineering, nature-study

and fiction. A good professional library is maintained here by borrowing from the state library at Sacramento. The fiction most universally popular in such sections is naturally the western story. But this must be genuine, a cross-section of life cut from such experiences as are typical, not exceptional. Authors of such literature, who receive the approbation of this audience, are practically assured of success. For with a never erring accuracy they are able to detect at once the "real stuff" from those western stories which they refer to contemptuously as having been "written east."

The task of supplying books to the types of readers so far described is a more or less homogeneous one. It is the prosperous agricultural communities with their wide range of readers that tax the resources of the library service from tip to tip. For these include every kind of book-lover from the ranch hand, who may be just acquiring the reading habit, to the college graduate (in one case an Oxford university man) who demands super-intellectual menus. It is catering to the needs of the people in such districts that furnishes a study of the city library desk in miniature.

One woman on an isolated ranch wrote:

I used to be a teacher, and I can't raise my children without books. I've tried ordering from the publishers, but the magazine reviews are so disappointing. I think I've discovered just what I want in one of them, and then after I've ordered and waited and traveled to get them from the express office, the books are so often not what I would have the children read for anything.

It is the aim of the county library to make its service as highly individual, either for the specific book requested or the special subject of interest, as though the patron could personally apply at the desk.

A treatise on any form of social service is hardly complete now without some mention of Americanization. This is rapidly becoming one of the vital functions of the county library. In one of the southern counties of the state where a group of miners are at

work, the library custodian discovered that out of the 400 men employed, 70 per cent were Spanish. So she established a night school in connection with the library. There are other similar ones in the state, and one expert teacher, who has a class of adult Portuguese, wrote:

The first tool of Americanization work is the colored picture book. For here the age and sex of the student need not be considered. Notices which I send home in market baskets and milk bottles are wasted so far as the Portuguese are concerned unless they are written on gay-colored paper. Color is our only common language.

And so the county library has specialized in these colored picture books.

Concerning the work in rural schools we confront here, of course, a vital part of the service. No school can afford to own all the reference books needed. With free access to the county library and through it to the state, supplemental texts and other material are available. The latter include maps and stereographs. If there is no county branch that can serve adults, the schools establish a service for them. One little girl with a pony supplies books to eight families.

So far this article has been concerned merely with the history, technique and scope of county library service. But all these are as the loose threads of a fabric until woven into the spiritual warp and woof of community life. In the psychological aspect of the subject lies its deeper significance.

Without exception the first impulse toward books in all these groups was prompted by the craving for relaxation—the primitive cry, as old as humanity itself, for something to relieve the monotony and grind of existence. And then later came the hunger for something deeper, for a world not only of physical but of intellectual adventure. The county library readers want to know. Here again dead assertions must be quickened into life by the true story.

It was the custodian on one of the oil leases who, in conversation with a county

librarian assistant, took up a volume of Tower's Story of Oil and asked in tones of deep-eyed disgust, "Why did she send us this thing? Doesn't she know that we get enough of that greasy stuff all day without readin' about it too?" And then, after an anxious pause: "You see, the fellers resent its taking up the room on the shelf that a ripping western story might have. Do you think it would hurt her feelings if we sent it back?"

Assured that it wouldn't Towers was dishonorably discharged from the service. But in three months he was recalled by insistent and unanimous vote. And in six months there appeared at the oil lease, in response to the eager appeal for "the best thing out on oil," a fifteen dollar copy of Redwood's three-volume work on petroleum. It was one of the county library's favorite jokes. No doubt the oil workers saw the humor of it too, but while they laughed they read.

Most beautiful of all the achievements of this service is the pass-it-along spirit which it engenders in every community that it reaches. A supervisor, a rancher, an oil worker on a visit to a neighboring county discovers that there is not anywhere in that district a county library sign. No cabin or tank house or stationary freight car shows in its window the orange colored card with the words County Free Library California encircling a shelf of books. Inquiries may reveal the fact that these neighbors have never heard of such an institution; that they have no knowledge of what might be theirs for the mere asking. But they are speedily and enthusiastically informed. The news of county library service is too good to keep, and the patrons of one county become the ardent missionaries in another. In this way five other county libraries of the state have been started. The county work has now grown from an enterprise in which the librarian gave out everything, both inspirational and material, to the stage where the county people themselves take the initiative, express their desires and suggest plans for

fulfilling them. The librarian now acts almost entirely on the supply end of the line. The problem of creating a demand for her wares is managed by eager agents working unofficially throughout the counties.

Thus the county service of California is already realizing the ambition of the American Library Association. No mountain settlement, no oil lease, no mining community, no desert-dwellers of the state are so remote that they need starve for books. Wherever a man can go, a book can go. Wherever there are voices crying in the wilderness for "something to read," the orange-colored sign is hoisted, and for countless rural Americans this has become the modern symbol for the lamp in the window.

THE PLATFORM.

"The enlarged program of the American Library Association points to a time when books will be fully accessible to every man, woman and child in America."

This platform, quoted from the cover of one of the recent circulars of the A. L. A., outlines in a nutshell their splendid program in which, as nation-wide crusaders, they will endeavor to break down the barriers of distance, mountains, rivers, language and whatever other obstacles are depriving isolated citizens of America of their right to read. According to statistics compiled by this organization, whole sections of the country are now without libraries.

The libraries of the nation receive an income of only \$16,500,000 while an adequate income would be six or seven times that amount. Thirty states serve less than 50 per cent of their populations, six serve less than 10 per cent and one less than 2 per cent.

In antithesis to these dismally inadequate figures it is a pleasure to report for California that of her fifty-eight counties, forty-four have established a library service which means books "for every man, woman and

child" in the county. When will we be able to give as good a report for Indiana?

JENNINGS COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, NORTH VERNON, INDIANA.

Miss Elizabeth Ronan.

The development of the work here has been very interesting, as there was no previously existing town library to serve as a nucleus and starting point for the work, and no library sentiment in the county as a whole. Book collection, routine, and clientele must all be built up from the beginning, and that against the natural feeling of smaller towns in the county that this library would benefit them very little as compared with North Vernon. North Vernon is ideally situated for a county library, being the geographical, railroad, telephone and market center for the whole county. Old Vernon, the county seat two miles away, is the only other incorporated town in the county, which has, however, ten smaller towns in its eleven townships, with one township entirely without a town, and two towns without railway connections. Personal visits and service must accordingly be by auto, as the train service does not permit its use without great loss of time, but parcel post supplemented by the ever useful telephone for immediate needs, has proved the best and cheapest mode of parcel delivery. Appointments to the County Library Board were made so as to represent all sections of the county, while the President and Secretary, who chances to be also County Auditor, live in North Vernon and have been able to keep in close touch with the work in all its phases. It has proved very difficult, owing to limited train service, to get a quorum of the Board at any meeting, and has resulted in throwing the bulk of the work and responsibility on the two resident members and on the librarian, who has had an unusually free hand in the details of the work. Ability to attend board meetings at the central library should be

considered in making county board appointments and in many counties it may be necessary to set aside a small sum in the miscellaneous budget for transportation expenses of such members to and from the meetings.

December and January were given to the organization of the work, as the building was not yet ready for occupancy. During this time the essential books and supplies were gathered and organized, an assistant engaged and partly trained, and a preliminary survey made of the county towns and schools, largely by personal visits. During February and March the roads made personal book deliveries impossible, so that of necessity a beginning was made through school deposits. A county Teachers' Institute the middle of February gave the librarian an opportunity to meet such of the teachers as she had not already visited, to explain in a brief talk just what the library hoped to accomplish, to register the teachers, and to invite them to visit the library and choose for themselves the deposits to be sent first to their schools. In response to this invitation, eight school deposits, varying from 12 to 60 volumes, according to the size and needs of the school, were sent out the following week, as well as one deposit for the post office of one of the larger towns. The books were packed in large corrugated pasteboard boxes, as these proved easy to carry or send, and no package was made too heavy for one person to carry. The rural carriers delivered these packages direct to the schools, though not compelled to do so, and to their co-operation in this respect is due much of the success of the experiment. Postage averaged about 25 cents a package. With each package went a package of the large book cards used for rural loans in so many of our libraries, fastened into a book by a cord, and also registration cards for the school, to be filled out and returned at once to the main library. A single alphabetical file of registrations is kept at the main library, but a separate numerical

file is kept for each township. A township symbol is prefixed to all rural borrowers' numbers. The original book cards were stamped with a date a month in advance, as was also the dating slip in each book, and the symbol for the specific branch written on both book card and dating slip. These cards were then filed in a separate loan tray at the main library, first by station and then alphabetically. Additional books have been sent from time to time, and exchanges made when desired, often by the teachers' themselves, who brought in the old books to the library and took out the new ones they needed. Books already returned from the schools which have closed show that the books were well used and appreciated by the pupils, but it should be emphasized that circulation alone is no gauge of the usefulness of these school collections, since the most used books were used for schoolroom reference and did not circulate extensively to individuals. The 115 volumes returned to date show, however, an average circulation of 3 in a single month, and one collection of 18 volumes sent to a school of 27 pupils circulated 79 volumes in less than a month. It is also worthy of note that in most cases the classed circulation exceeds the fiction, both for individual schools and in the totals.

Beside the school deposits, five large deposits have been placed in stores in the larger centers. In most cases these were started by a visit from the librarian, who registered the original borrowers, loaned books from a collection carried in the auto with her, and left a small collection to supplement those already loaned in that neighborhood. This work was all done during March, so that no exchanges have yet been made, but it is planned to take out fresh collections to these centers soon. At Hayden, where about 80 volumes were sent the first of March and placed in the post office, with an aggressive librarian in charge, we now have about 70 borrowers, and circulated 133 volumes during March. During the summer some of the school collections will be transferred to

stores or other centers. One deposit is to be in a community church, and in several other cases such a church has been the starting point for establishing a station, though the stores were found the best place for a deposit. No deposits have yet been placed in homes, as wherever enough families lived near enough together to make such a station feasible, there was some better place to put it. Librarians, except in schools, are paid 1c for each book circulated and 2c for registration. Fines collected at stations are used to defray postage and other minor expenses.

During the summer it is planned to visit these store deposit stations at regular intervals, and with another school year, individual loans will be made at school houses where such schools are not near a town center. Details remain to be worked out, but it is thought that the county can be covered during next year by eight routes, so arranged that collections at the stations maintained in the towns can be changed about once a month, while neighboring schools can be visited at the same time for loans to individual pupils. This means that two days a week must be devoted to deliveries, and experience shows that for the present it will take the equivalent of the time of one assistant to handle extension work efficiently. In addition to the deliveries, many requests come in by telephone or mail for special material for schools or individuals. Books to fill these requests must be ordered or borrowed promptly; packages made ready; the rural loan cards made out for deposit stations and the corresponding book cards stamped and filed; and returned collections made ready for reissue. Eventually this library must plan on a book auto of its own, but whether with this or a hired auto, economy of operation requires that as many stations as possible be visited in one neighborhood on each trip. This means that the whole day must be given to most trips and that the visiting librarian will have little energy left for work at the main library on

her return from such a trip, and in any case would be available only for night duty. We are confident, however, that the value of the personal visit in beginning rural work and the carrying it on successfully can not be over-emphasized.

What is accomplished by these personal visits? In the first place, the whole idea is new to most of your rural patrons. They must have before them some one with authority and thorough knowledge of the books, the library and its possibilities, to assure them that all service is absolutely free, and more than that, that it is gladly given, not as a duty, but as a privilege; that the books they see are but a sample of the library's resources and that the whole purpose of that library is to give them the book they personally want, whether for recreation or use; that books will be loaned to them for a long enough time so that they can enjoy them without fear of a fine; that through the telephone, they can call for what they want at any time; that the books are here for their use, and that they and not the librarian own them; that every member of the family is welcome to a card. Here, too, is the opportunity to invite them to visit the main building, which the older people are shy about doing unless they have previously sampled the service in their own locality, and had some personal contact with the librarian. But once they have visited the library, their pride is unbounded, and they see to it that all their neighbors and visitors to the neighborhood have a chance to see for themselves how fine "our library" is. Many adults who will not register at a station, leaving that to their children, though they see to it that these children bring home books the older people will also enjoy, will take pride in registering and borrowing books when visiting the main library.

In the beginning you cannot hurry rural work, though after a routine has been established and the patrons are acquainted with you, a short visit may be all that is necessary. But on your first visit your time

should be your own, as it will take some time for your patrons to feel well enough acquainted to respond much to your efforts. For this reason reliance on trains is often inadvisable. Our stations are usually in the post office, and the best time to meet our patrons is when they come for the mail; we find that we defeat our own purposes if we must leave when the trains do. On the first visit we register few but children; the older people wait until they have tried out this new idea. Be sure, therefore, to make your first visit at a time convenient for the school children, for they will crowd eagerly to patronize you, and draw the rest of the people after them. Advertise clearly several days beforehand the day and the hour of your coming, for otherwise you will have scanty patronage on this first day, and thus lose your best chance to advertise your service. Nowhere will you find the slogan truer than that "it pays to advertise".

A word about the book collection. Stick to standard reference material, as most of your reference to begin with will be with the schools, and rely on the State Library and the Commission for the occasional material needed by the individual patron, until you know clearly along what lines your community is interested. This will save your book-fund so that when the real need does arise, you can order what you need without having to consider cost first—and do not fear that there will not come plenty of such requests, when once your patrons are assured of this service. Buy liberally of juveniles, especially the best fiction, fairy tales and above all, have plenty of easy reading. In the new library, many of your children will not be proficient readers, even in the higher grades, and only by providing plenty of large print, easy, entertaining material in the beginning will they ever be encouraged to go on to the material more suited to their age and grade. This is merely a temporary condition, but we found that this particular demand far exceeded our estimates based on experience in town libraries or those longer established. Your country

patrons will probably draw heavily on the fiction for older boys and girls, and on some of the standard classed juveniles, and will often ask for the older fiction classics usually neglected by town patrons. Neither do they want the more lurid or sensational fiction often in demand in town. Buy and duplicate liberally the good clean stories having one copy of all the works of a very popular author, and several copies of his best titles. This fiction is to serve as your entering wedge to advertise you to your county, so do not stint on it at first, but choose carefully, buy a representative selection of authors who are of proved worth, and do as little experimenting as possible in your first purchases. Aim to make your "turnover" as great as you can in your original collection, and then keep fresh material coming in as the demand arises. But do not make the mistake of giving low-class material to your country patrons, for they will resent it and lose respect for your taste and your library.

Many of the country patrons, shy at first, will presently ask for some standard work, prefacing their request with, "I've always heard that was a good book, but I've never had the chance to read it". One of our earliest borrowers was an elderly farm woman, a little slip of a figure hardly visible inside her many wrappings, who asked for Pope's *Odyssey*, and having found it, went joyously over the whole building, silently followed by her tall old husband, as large as she was small. She has been one of our most steady patrons, borrowing both from the main library and from her neighborhood branch, and no one enjoyed our dedication exercises more than these two who had dressed in their Sunday best to honor the occasion. And you should have seen the joy with which another woman seized on our poultry book, for neither she nor her husband realized that such books could be found in a library. That same book is now in the hands of a twelve year old boy, whose father told us that he had never been able to make the boy read anything before, but had heard him get up before five of a cold morning,

and looking into his room an hour later found the boy buried in his chicken book. Two hundred choice fowls are now in the boy's possession, the gift of the delighted father. Then there was the little boy in a district school, to whose room I was to tell Little Black Sambo. He had read the story, so I asked him to watch to see that I told it right, and as I finished, he drew a long breath and ejaculated, "There, I couldn't see a single mistake". There was the littlest girl in a room, who persuaded her older seatmate to whisper to me on my visit, "Please send me something about kitties and bunnies"; the little boy who demanded "something about fishing"; the girl who wanted a dialogue she and her sweetheart could recite at a literary society. Incidentally, be sure you have a good supply of humorous recitations, for the demand comes from all over at once. In one very dilapidated school-house I found an unusually intelligent set of children, several of them familiar with the libraries of cities where they had lived. I asked for suggestions as to what to send out, and one boy finally decided that the first book to send should be Gulliver's travels; his neighbor demanded a history of the world war, and the teacher wanted "Fiske's American Revolution". One teacher had seen service abroad and took from our library everything on famous cities and sights of the world, that he might discuss them with his school and pass on to them some of the enlarged vision he had gained from his European travels. This school is the social center of a township without any village, so that this teacher felt an especial need of this widening of outlook, confessing that he found himself handicapped by his own lack of knowledge of the world which he had not realized, until he left his own neighborhood for the war. To him and to several other schools we have been able to give help in amateur dramatics which furnish so much entertainment for these rural neighborhoods. We have furnished German books to an old couple who

cannot read English; large print books with plenty of pictures to several old men with failing sight, who enjoy also our boy's books; and all too often have had to send "something funny and short for grandma who is paralyzed", or "grandpa who is blind and likes us to read to him". And during the "flu" epidemic, which was complicated with other diseases here, our "funny books" passed from one invalid to another, helping to cheer up many despondent households.

Service first and technique afterwards is essential in this work. Use little red tape and much personal service, and give that service at the earliest possible date. "Be sure you're right, then go ahead", is not the motto for extension work, in which experience and experiment are necessary to determine just what is "right" for a particular locality and conditions. Better adopt the words of the old Gospel hymn, "Do something for somebody quick", and in the doing you may not "find peace for your soul", but you will be too busy answering the demands that pour in on you to worry about that or anything else, except to live up to the best ideals of your service and make your library the "best friend" of the whole county.

UNION COUNTY LIBRARY—LIBERTY.

Esther Hamilton, Librarian.

Webster defines "slogan" as a "war-cry or gathering work". As soon as there was the barest possibility of the County Library law being passed by the Legislature, "Union County a county library" was our slogan. When in 1915 the bill came up for action, the column in the daily paper which was headed "bills passed" was read before the weather report. But finally the last day of the session came, the County library law was not passed, and we knew our hopes were blighted for another two years. But we were hopeful the sun would shine for us some day, and sure enough! our faith was rewarded, and the 1917 legislature caused those same blighted hopes to burst into full bloom.

The only reason we were not the first County library in the state was because our County commissioners met a little after those of Switzerland County. But second prizes are often as good as the first; so in September, 1917, the agreement was signed which joined us with the ever-increasing number of county libraries. In November the first books went out to a station, the Brownsville school. The very worst snow-storm of that memorable winter of snows brought one of Indiana's Public Library Commission to help in organizing our work. Frozen waterpipes and "heatless days" could not cool library enthusiasm; and that day was a very important one, for it marked the real beginning of the Union County library.

College Corner, a town almost as large as Liberty, is rather uniquely situated. Two states and three counties join inside its corporation the High School building being located exactly on the state line, half in Ohio and half in Indiana. This made a little difficulty in issuing cards; but it was overcome by furnishing cards to those over the line for \$1 a family. This money was turned into the fund for books for their own branch. Medicine to heal the body and keep it strong and books to relieve and strengthen the mind, make a very good combination, so a very accommodating druggist of the town welcomed the library, throwing open his store to us, and we gladly entered, bag and baggage—"baggage" meaning books. The back part of the store was fitted up with shelving and a collection of books, part of which are permanent, was placed in charge of a young lady who is assistant in the store. Requests for special books are sent to the main library, and so far as possible are compiled with immediately. A rental shelf has lately been added which assists the main library in furnishing late fiction.

The increased revenue from the county not being due until June, we were not yet in a position to do very extensive work; but one balmy spring evening we placed a box

of selected books in an auto and drove to a small general store in the northeastern part of the county. The young son of the proprietor, being interested in books, had agreed to take care of them, receiving in payment for his services any money for membership cards which might come in from the adjoining county. Food for the body and food for the mind join hands in an effort to help the needy customer, and David Copperfield passed over the counter with a pound of cheese.

The work in the county has increased slowly but surely; and at the present time we have, besides the main library, fourteen other places where those in remote parts of the county can be supplied with books. The distribution is made by auto; this with the driver is hired by the Board, and is entirely at the disposal of the librarian. The St. Nicholas and Popular Mechanics were put into each of these stations, and the children are enjoying them very much.

The librarian attended the State Conference at Evansville last fall, and while visiting a station which was located in a kitchen, conceived the idea of opening a like station in somebody's diningroom or kitchen in Brownsville. The Board was not quite so enthusiastic about the matter, but promised to let her have her own way about it, with this proviso: the books were to remain in the school during the remainder of the term and be opened twice a week to the public; if the circulation was sufficient to justify the extra expense, a room was to be rented in the spring. One of the High School girls took charge of the books, and the librarian went over and assisted for a while until the work was started. Her hopes were not blasted; and by the time school was out, she was able to present to the Board circulation statistics which fully justified working out her pet scheme. Just about this time a grocer went out of business, and the room made an ideal one for a small branch station, having shelving already placed. The

people of the town were very glad that they would not be shut off from reading during the summer months.

Since Union County is mainly a farming community, many people do not have time for reading during the summer. But when the tang of frost begins to be felt in the air, and darkness steals on ere the day's work is done, then the family gathers in the cosy living room, and father says, "John, what book did you bring home from the library today?" If it happens to be a book of adventure, the chances are that it is father and not John who visits northern forests that evening, and sees Indians skulking behind every tree. And John resolves he will take out a card for "Dad" next day, and bring home two books instead of one. It is the Johns and Marys of the rural communities who are getting "father" interested in and acquainted with the County library. May their numbers increase, and may the library always mean to them healthful recreation and useful information!

LIBRARY EXTENSION, EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Adams County—

Decatur. Population 4,400. Public Library now serving only its own township, should become the county library with branches at Berne, Geneva and Monroe, the only incorporated towns. Berne (Pop. 1,316) could support a separate library with co-operation of township. Last year it ranked ninth in list of Indiana towns without libraries, arranged by tax valuations.

Delaware County—

Muncie. Population 36,000. Serves only Center Township. One of two best strategically situated libraries in state for county service.

Muncie only active library in county.

Library organizations have been effected in Albany and Yorktown, but neither town is levying a tax yet.

Library campaigns were proposed in Eaton and Gaston, but Commission advised against institutions in these towns.

With Muncie a county library, branch buildings for four towns mentioned, could probably be obtained from Carnegie Corporation.

Jay County—

Portland, Public Library serving Wayne Township. Township library at Pennville (Pop. 800); Public Library at Dunkirk, (Pop. 3,000).

Portland should serve all of county now without service.

Madison County—

There is no municipality in county now without library, where one could be adequately supported. Commission has advised Summitville against separate institution.

Pendleton should take Green Township, in addition to its own Fall Creek Township now served.

Elwood should take Duck Creek Township. Now serves its own Pike Creek Township.

Alexandria should take Boone Township, and Van Buren Township, including Summitville. Now serves its own Monroe Township. Rest of county should be served by Anderson.

Randolph County—

Not a library in this county serves its township.

Winchester Public Library is a school board library, but should be interested in county extension.

Ridgeville Public Library should serve both Franklin and Ward Townships.

Union City Public Library should serve both Wayne and Jackson Townships.

Public Library should be established by Lynn (Pop. 920) and Washington Township to take in Greensfork Township later.

No other separate libraries possible.

Wells County—

Not a town in the county where a strong

library could be established. Ossian (Pop. 660) could support one in co-operation with township, but libraries in towns this small do not flourish.

Bluffton should extend service under county law. They have been rendering good service in two townships.

New Libraries Needed—

Berne

Lynn

County Library Extension Needed for—

Anderson

Bluffton

Decatur

Muncie

Portland

Winchester

REVISED SALARY SCHEDULE FOR 1920-21.

Evansville—

Assistants with summer school training start at \$75 per month.

Since no assistants are appointed to the staff without at least summer school training, the salaries range from \$75 to \$150 per month, the latter amount being the standard ultimately reached by chiefs of departments.

Indianapolis—

Here the same conditions of staff appointment hold good. No person is given a place on the staff until she has completed either summer school or a six months training course in the local library.

Initial salaries for these beginners are \$80 per month, for library school graduates without a college degree, \$105. Minimum for heads of minor departments and first assistants in major department, \$135, for supervisors and chiefs of major departments, \$160. Schedule provides for an automatic annual advance from these figures.

THE LIBRARY WORKERS ASSOCIATION.

The Public Library Commission reprints herewith a leaflet just received from the

secretary of the new L. W. A., as it believes that the librarians of the state should know about all professional organizations. Miss Ella F. Corwin of Elkhart, is one of the Committee on Preliminary Organization which is part of the L. W. A. executive board. We do not know what conditions may be in other states, but in the Middle West at least the Library Commissions are glad to help experienced librarians to advance wherever their personality and ability will enable them to do strong work. The Indiana Public Library Commission is always glad to correspond with either library boards or assistants with a view to finding helpers or a larger opportunity respectively.

INTRODUCING THE LIBRARY WORKERS ASSOCIATION.

Organized at Atlantic City, April 30, 1920.

Because the need of organization and publicity has been felt by the 10,000 or more library workers in this country without library school training, this association has been formed:

To provide a Bureau of Information for all library workers especially those whose success depends on practical experience.

To provide a Bureau of Information for librarians who have need of recommended workers, fitted to fill vacancies in their libraries. This Bureau will be open to library school graduates as well as to the thousands with ability and experience but without special training,—those whom it has been difficult to reach.

We propose that the Library Workers Association shall not do any of the following:

Become a labor or trade union.

Nor create any unfortunate distinctions between different groups of persons employed in library work.

Nor in any way depress standards of library work. The friendliest appreciation of special training leads us to recognize the advantages of workers with special training and so to organize against our own disadvantage.

Nor oppose Standardization and Certification of library service.

Nor duplicate work performed in an adequate manner by any official bureau of the American Library Association. For the A. L. A. as the parent association of librarians this Library Workers Association has a fitting respect. With the A. L. A. it will affiliate at once and co-operate always

CATHERINE VAN DYNE, Secretary.

5 Washington Street,
Newark, N. J.

May 7, 1920.

ANOTHER INDIANA LIBRARY OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

(Extract from a letter from one of the older librarians of today.)

The librarian was a lovely greyhaired woman when I was a little child, at a time when soiled worn catalogs were chained to tables. She presided behind a pulpit-like structure miles apparently above my head. I can not recall that anyone took the least interest in my reading. I was given anything I selected among the books behind the locked glass doors. There was one book, "Ecce Homo", the name printed in cold letters on a black binding, which I regularly looked for and believe never failed to find in its place. It fascinated me, but I never dared try the pronunciation. It was just as well for otherwise I should have added one more to a long list of bitter disappointments. I was only nine or ten and always entered the big place with fear and trembling, tucked my book under my arm and scurried out into the sunshine. I can not resist giving this example of how "the world do move".

RELATIONS WITH THE BOARD

(From "Some Principles of Business-Like Conduct in Libraries," by Arthur E. Bostwick.)

In business, boards of directors were once confined to banks and large industrial insti-

tutions. Now it is common for business to be operated by corporations. A board of directors is the representative of the stockholders who own the business and are supreme in authority. But although they, and the board in their behalf, are supreme, they are not experts and they must employ an expert to operate the business. It would be unbusiness-like to do otherwise. In a public library the citizens, collectively, own the institution; they correspond to the stockholders of a corporation. They, or their representatives, choose a board of trustees or directors to act on their behalf; to hold the property and to manage the institution. The board employs an expert, a librarian, to operate the library for it. The relationship is therefore that between owners and an expert manager. The board knows in general what it wants and whether it is getting it. If not, it should try another librarian. But ordinarily it is ill-advised if it interferes in any way with the details of the administration. On the other hand the librarian must remember that the board has an undoubted right to do anything that it chooses. It is the librarian's duty to call the board's attention to any course that it may be pursuing to the library's detriment, but if this is persisted in, there are only two alternatives—acquiescence or resignation.

WHAT INDIANA LIBRARY MADE THIS LETTER POSSIBLE?

_____, Indiana,
Oct. 17, 1919.

Juvenile Department Librarian,
_____, Public Library,
_____, Illinois.

Dear Madam:

Our librarian was unable to furnish us with a good list of books to be used in our school of foreign children for the 5th, 6th, and 7th grades as supplementary reading.

I visited your department this summer and learned of the help which you give to your teachers.

My principal and I would appreciate it very much if you could suggest a list of books for these grades that would be suitable for such children.

I know this is asking a great deal but we are planning that if we can not get good books from our library, we must get them some other way and we would be very grateful for suggestions.

If we can do anything in return for the trouble which we cause we shall be very glad to do so.

Yours respectfully,

THE FENCED-IN LIBRARY.

(From an article, "Library Service Is Free", by Paul M. Paine, Librarian, Syracuse Public Library, reprinted from New York Libraries, November, 1919.)

Then I got a letter from a library trustee in a neighboring city, "Do you have on your table the New Republic? And what do you think of its influence? Is it unpatriotic and revolutionary? What would you think of the effect on this ground of removing it from our libraries?" The answer, I think, is conclusive. Suppose a reader comes in and asks for this paper and we tell him "No, we don't consider it wholesome for you. We don't agree with its teachings. Here's the Outlook." What will be that reader's reply, and what will be his state of mind? He will ask whether he, a tax payer, perhaps, hasn't the right of access to a famous, influential and representative American newspaper. He will say something very earnest about what kind of a library this is. Then he will go to the nearest news-stand, where they don't try to control the thoughts of their customers, and buy several copies and distribute them. Every time he gives one away he will say why he does so, and say something very earnest about the kind of library this is. We haven't hurt the circulation of The New Republic, nor restrained its influence. We

have done just the other thing, and brought the library into contempt in the bargain.

But that isn't the heart of the situation. The real point is this. When we refuse to let our readers know what these people, opponents of prohibition, advocates of the soviet, or what not, say of themselves, we show contempt and fear. Because I am a Republican, dare I not let the Democrat speak to the public? I favor the League of Nations. Is that any reason why the utterances of Lodge and Borah should not be given to the world? Do I admit that I am afraid to let free, self-governing American citizens know to the utmost what Bolshevism says for itself? Do I hold American manhood in such contempt as this? If I dare do these things then I dare not let the library represent the community. The library for a democracy must represent its community. It can not have the full sympathy of the community if it is a milk-fed library surrounded by chicken wire and encased in glass. Its printed matter must be a cross section of the honest and sincere thought of mankind. It is too easy for us to be content to be identified with the genteel, satisfied and complacent part of society that regards this as the best of all possible worlds so long as everybody know his place. There are social and economic wrongs which have long waited for a cure. A determined effort is going to be made to cure them without waiting any longer. Redress, not repression, is the word. A new surprising definition of democracy is to be presented. Libraries must recognize these things. Library service must be free.

HOME PLAY TIME.

Equipment for Play Yards—

Curtis, H. S. Play and recreation. 1914. 265 p.

The book treats the subject broadly from the standpoint of play for the whole family, but the chapter on "Play in the door yard of the farm home" gives practical suggestions for a sand bin, slides and swings, playhouse, etc.

Forbush, W. B. Manual of play. 1914. 353 p.

Practical suggestions are offered for fitting up

the home playroom, home yard and gymnasium, and the play material and toys adapted to children of different ages are listed.

U. S. Bureau of Education. Training little children; suggestions for parents.

A collection of short articles, including practical suggestions about play-yards and out door occupations for little children. Any busy mother can follow these directions without expense of either time or money.

Games and Occupations—

Beard, Patten. The jolly book of box craft. 1914. 188 p. illustrated.

How to make a whole dolls' town out of cardboard boxes. The illustrations are very clear and children will readily get the idea and then invent their own dolls' houses and furniture. Boxes of all sizes, scissors, paste, crayons and a ruler are the materials required. All the dolls' toy animals, etc., can join in the game.

Beard, Patten. The jolly book of fun craft. 1918. 257 p. illustrated.

How to have "fun parties" and to make the games and prizes with scissors and paper and simple materials. Any mother can adapt the suggestions to her own resources, and an older sister can plan wonderful times for the younger children with the aid of this book.

Beard, Lina & Beard, A. B. Mother Nature's toy shop. 1918. 177 p. illustrated.

What can be made from daisies and clovers, pussy willows, green leaves, grasses, seed pods and nuts. A guide post to awaken the interest of children in the wealth of nature's play material.

Beard, Lina & Beard, A. B. Little Folks' handy book. 1910. 144 p. illustrated.

Toys made of such ordinary things as empty spools, sticks of kindling wood, wooden clothes pins, natural twigs, old envelopes and newspapers, planned to encourage resourcefulness, originality and inventiveness.

Duncan, Frances. When mother lets us garden. 1909. 111 p.

A book for little folks who want to make gardens and don't know how.

Hickman, E. A. Soft toys and how to make them. 1917. 34 p. illustrated.

How to make cloth animals of all kinds. Just what materials to use, the size of the various parts, directions for cutting out, stuffing, etc., are given.

Johnston, Constance. When mother lets us help. 1909. 82 p.

Practical suggestions to little folk who want to be useful about the house, with several important rules in rhyme.

Walker, Gertrude & Jenks, H. S. Songs and games for little ones. 1915. 136 p.

Includes the singing games loved by little children, with directions for playing them.

Walker, M. S. Lady Hollyhock and her friends. 1906. 153 p. illustrated.

How to make charming dollies from fruits, vegetables and flowers.

White, Mary. The child's rainy day book. 1905. 215 p.

Yale, Mrs. E. D. When mother lets us give a party. 1909. 97 p. illustrated.

OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS.

The Ways of Animals.

Burroughs, J. Squirrels and Other Fur-bearers.

Carter, S. N. For Pity's Sake.

Cran, W. E. Little Beasts of Field and Wood.

Eddy, S. J. Friends and Helpers.

Johomot, J. Friends in Feathers and Fur and Other Neighbors for Young Folks.

Kelly, Mrs. A. B. Short Stories of Our Shy Neighbors.

Large. Visit to the Farm.

Long. Secrets of the Woods.

Paine, A. B. Hollow Tree and Deep Woods Book.

Paine, A. B. Hollow Tree Snowed—in Book.

Pierson, C. D. Among the Farmyard People.

Pierson, C. D. Among the Meadow People.

Seton, E. T. Animal Heroes.

Seton, E. T. Krag and Johnny Bear.

Seton, E. T. Lives of the Hunted.

Seton, E. T. Lobo, Rag and Vixen.

Seton, E. T. Wild Animals I Have Known.

Care of Pets.

Crandall, L. S. Pets; Their History and Care.

Miller, O. T. Our Home Pets; How to Keep Them Well and Happy.

Comstock, A. B. Pet Book.

Verrill, A. H. Pets for Pleasure and Profit.

Dogs.

Atkinson, E. S. Greyfriars Bobby.

Bates, K. L. Sigurd Our Golden Collie and Other Comrades of the Road.

Caldwell, F. Wolf the Storm Leader.

Carter, M. H. Stories of Brave Dogs.

Dyer, W. A. Gulliver the Great.

Dyer, W. A. Pierrot, Dog of Belgium.

Foot, J. T. Dumb-bell of Brookfield.

Leighton, R. Dogs, and All About Them.

London, J. Call of the Wild.

Maeterlinck, M. Our Friend, the Dog.

Merwin, H. C. Dogs and Men.

Muir, J. Sticken.

Ollivant, A. Bob, Son of Battle.

Ramee, L. Dogs of Flanders.

Saunders, M. Beautiful Joe.

Trowbridge, J. T. Two Biddicut Boys.

Wright, M. O. Dogtown.

Cats.

- Barton, F. T. *The Cat; Its Points and Management in Health and Disease.*
 Jackson, H. H. *Cat Stories.*
 Tappan, E. M. *Dixie Kitten.*
 White, E. O. *Brothers in Fur.*
 Winslow, H. M. *Concerning Cats.*

The Horse.

- Ollivant, A. *Boy Woodburn.*
 Sewell, A. *Black Beauty.*

EVANSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BIOGRAPHIES RECOMMENDED FOR AMERICANIZATION WORK.**Foreign Born Americans Illustrating Development—**

- Louis Agassiz, his life and Correspondence, by Mrs. Agassiz. Houghton 1893.
 Mary Antin. *Promised Land.* Houghton. 1912.
 Amelia E. Barr. *All the days of my life.* Appleton. 1913.
 Rose Cohen. *Out of the shadow.* Cohen. 1918.
 Robert Collyer's Life and Letters, by John Hayes Holmes. Dodd. 1917.
 Alexander Irvines. *From the bottom up.* Doubleday. 1910.
 S. S. McClure's *My Autobiography.* Stokes. 1914.
 John Muir's *Story of my boyhood and youth.* Houghton. 1913.
 Joseph Pulitzer, by Alleyne Ireland. Appleton. 1914.
 M. E. Ravage. *American in the making.* Harper. 1917.
 A. M. Rihbany's *A far journey.* Houghton. 1914.
 J. A. Riis. *Making of an American.* Macmillan. 1914.
 E. A. Steiner. *From Alien to citizen.* Revell. 1914.
 Mrs. E. G. L. Stern. *My mother and I.* Macmillan. 1917.

American Born Men and Women, Showing American Conditions and Home Life—

- Louisa May Alcott, her Life, Letters and Journals, edited by Mrs. Cheney Little. 1900.
 Samuel J. Barrows, *Life by Mrs. Barrows.* Little. 1913.
 Mrs. Caroline C. Clarke, *Village life in America, 1852-1872.* Holt. 1912.
 Mark Twain's *Letters.* Harper. 1917.
My Mark Twain, by W. D. Howells. Harper. 1910.
 Mark Twain, a *Biography* by A. B. Paine. Harper. 1912.
 Russell H. Conway, *Acres of Diamonds.* Harper. 1915.
 James D. Corrothers, *In spite of the handicap.* Doran. 1916.

- Hamlin Garland, *Son of the Middle Border.* Macmillan. 1917.
 Mrs. Cornelia S. Parker, *An American Idyll.* Atlantic. 1919.
 Anna H. Shaw. *Story of a pioneer.* Harper. 1915.
 Harriet Beecher Stowe, by Martha F. Crow. Appleton. 1913.
 Mrs. Elinor Stewart. *Letters of a Woman Homesteader.* Houghton. 1914.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.**ATTICA.**

A Library District Meeting was held in Attica on April 29th. Covington, LaFayette, Monticello, Oxford, and West Lebanon libraries were represented and the Library Commission by Mr. Hamilton. Roll call on books recently read and enjoyed started the morning session, followed by a paper read by Miss Stites, of LaFayette public library, on *Reaching the men in the community.*

In the afternoon Miss Gardner of Monticello, gave a talk on *Work with the club women in the Library* and Miss Webb of Attica discussed the *Club women's work in the library.* Miss Deeds of Oxford read a paper on *Work of the library with the schools.*

Mr. Hamilton of the Commission, discussed the tax problems, and Miss Fisher told of the work done in Davis and Logan townships with a book car.

KATHERINE FISHER,
Secretary.

BLOOMINGTON.

An I. L. A. District meeting was held in Bloomington Friday, May 14. The sessions were held in the vesper room of the Students Building of Indiana University and were presided over by Mr. Jenkins of the University Library. About forty librarians and trustees were present including several university students who are planning to enter library work.

The morning session was devoted to three good papers and the interesting discussion which followed them. Mrs. K. G. Poulson of the Bloomington Public library, spoke

on "Library work with club women". Miss Bessie Caldwell of Martinsville, spoke on "Reading the men of the community", and Miss Mayme C. Snipes of the Public Library Commission gave a paper on "Recent children's books".

Before luncheon, which was served in the prettily decorated private dining room of the Students Building, the visiting librarians divided into two groups, half of them visiting the University Library, and half going to inspect the Package Library collection, of the University Extension Division. This collection in charge of Miss Harriet Bircholdt, lends debate material to all parts of the state.

The afternoon session was given over to a talk on "County Libraries and their possibilities", by Mr. Hamilton, and a presentation of the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. by Mr. Rush of Indianapolis and Mr. Bailey of Gary.

The most interesting feature of the day's program was a splendid talk on Contemporary English novelists by Miss Edna Johnson of the English department faculty. The authors were presented succinctly and clearly and Miss Johnson's criticism was so keen and enjoyable that all her audience was regretful when she closed her talk.

MARY DUNHAM,
Secretary.

BOONVILLE.

On April 23, a very interesting meeting of the district was held in the Boonville Public Library, at Boonville, Indiana. The morning session was devoted to an informal discussion of books recently read and enjoyed by each one present. At noon the members were the guests of the library board at a luncheon, after which a visit was paid the colored branch recently installed in the colored school. At the afternoon session, the trustee's part in the library's success, extension work, and standards of selection for children's books were discussed.

Thirteen librarians and assistants of the district, Mr. Hamilton of the Public Library Commission, and ten members of the various library boards of the district were in attendance. The following libraries were represented: Grandview, Rockport, French Lick, Tell City, Newburg, New Harmony, Owensville, Evansville and Boonville.

ANNA ISLEY,
Secretary.

GARY.

A District Library meeting was held in Gary, Friday, May 21st. There were forty librarians and trustees present, representing the libraries of Brook, Crown Point, Hebron, Hobart, Knox, Logansport, Lowell, Michigan City, Plymouth, South Bend, Valparaiso (Public and University) and Whiting.

The morning session took place in the social room of the new Bailey Branch library. Mrs. Byers of East Chicago, first on the program read a very interesting paper on the subject "Reaching men with the library idea"—this was followed by a discussion in which everyone took part. In the absence of Miss McCray of Kentland, her subject, "Recent Children's books" took the form of a Round Table discussion, everyone giving the name and commenting on some new children's book recently added to their library. The closing talk of the morning session was given by Miss Luba Tzvetanova the Bulgarian-Russian worker of the Gary International Institute. Miss Tzvetanova outlined the great work that is being done among the foreign people of Gary by the Institute workers, and, to give a better idea of the scope of the work commented on a recent statistical monthly report. The Institute is conducted by the Y. W. C. A., but is located in the Bailey Branch Library having the three club rooms devoted to their use.

After a luncheon at the Y. M. C. A. the afternoon session took place in the club

room of the Central Library. Dorothy Letherman of the Gary library talked of the advertising value of Posters in the library and showed the method and material used in the making of the posters used in Gary. Her talk was illustrated by an exhibit of three types of posters—Advertising, Decorative or Holiday, and Inspirational. Miss Stevens of Logansport read a very interesting paper on "The Cass County Library" which set forth her method of procedure in making hers a county library and showed how service is considered to the rural district. This paper was especially helpful to those contemplating county service.

The subject "The Tax Law" which is of interest to all Indiana Librarians just at present was discussed by Judge Wildermuth, president of the Gary Library Board. The judge carefully explained the law in detail and brought out some of the objectionable features.

Mr. Rush of the Indianapolis library could not attend this meeting and his subject "Books for Everybody" was taken by Louis J. Bailey, Gary librarian who has recently returned from War service. Mr. Bailey had charge of the A. L. A. N. Y. Dispatch Office during the war and after and is now Assistant Regional Director of this district. Understanding the Peace program or the Enlarged program of the American library association he was able to give a clear explanation of what this "Books for Everybody" really means. All librarians went home with better ideas of how to work out their various campaigns.

D. C. LETHERMAN,
Secretary.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

The I. L. A. District meeting for south central Indiana was held at the Jeffersonville Public Library Thursday, May 13. There were about twenty Indiana librarians and trustees present and about fifteen from the staff of the Louisville Public Library.

The combination of Kentucky and Indiana made for an unusually enjoyable and profitable program.

The morning session was held at the library where Miss Bertha Poindexter and Mr. James Taggart of the Library Board greeted the guests. The fairy tale pictures recently given by Miss Zulauf, were much enjoyed, and the victrola, another gift, presented stories told by Sarah Cone Bryant and Georgene Faulkner.

An exceedingly interesting part of the day's program was a visit made to the Government Depot of the Quartermaster's Department under the guidance of Captain Bryant. The autos for this trip were provided by friends of the library.

Lunch followed at which all were guests of the Jeffersonville library board. An interesting book discussion made the hour seem all too short.

The formal program was presented in the afternoon at the rooms of the Young Business Men's Club. Judge Henry Barker of Louisville spoke on "The library's real value to the community." Miss Elizabeth Ronan's subject was "County extension work of the Jennings County Library", Miss Bernice Bell of Louisville on "Recent books for children", Miss Annettee Clark of New Albany on "Library housekeeping", and Mr. George T. Settle on "Library service for men". The new tax law was presented by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Bailey of Gary spoke on the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A.

MRS. ISAAC P. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

MONTICELLO.

The district meeting of librarians held at Monticello, March 31st, was unusually well attended. The library boards of Rensselaer and Goodland were represented, and twenty-one librarians were present.

The morning session was opened with short descriptions of books recently enjoyed as a response to Roll Call. This brought

forth a number of discussions which proved very interesting—sometimes a little amusing.

Miss Lucile McCray of Kentland read a splendid paper on Books for children. Mr. Hepburn of Purdue University talked on reference books. A district meeting is indeed fortunate to have Mr. Hepburn present. His talk ended the morning session.

The ladies of the First Presbyterian Church served lunch which proved to be a real chicken pie dinner. This dinner was for the public and was so well patronized that, in the crowded hallway, Mr. Hamilton lost his hat, which he succeeded in recovering sometime in the afternoon.

The afternoon session was opened by a talk by W. J. Hamilton on the library laws and especially the new tax law and how it is affecting Indiana libraries. Miss Olive Brumbaugh of Frankfort read a paper on co-operation between the public schools and public libraries which was certainly appreciated by the librarians.

Miss Katherine Stites of Lafayette read a paper on "Getting in touch with the business men of the community". Her suggestions were sound and practical. Miss Joanna O'Connell of Winamac talked on Township extension, and Miss Jessie Logan of Logansport on the County library and how Cass County is being served.

The important topic of the meeting was financing the library during this period of high prices. Every librarian present discussed this voluntarily. The meeting was a pleasant as well as a very useful one. The Monticello Library Board was well represented and expressed both a welcome to the visitors and an appreciation of the meeting.

NORA GARDNER,
Secretary.

PORTLAND.

The district meeting of the librarians and trustees of Eastern Indiana was held at the Portland Public Library Wednesday, May

26, with representatives from eight libraries. Those in attendance were Miss Mary Torrance of Muncie, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Kelley, Miss Hoy, Miss Schull, Miss Henderson, and Mrs. George F. Shull of Montpelier, Mrs. E. E. Hopkins and Miss Ritter of Ridgeville, Miss Christner of New Castle, Miss Wade of Anderson, Miss Fordney and Miss Carroll of Hartford City, Mrs. Waltz and Mrs. Almeda Bayne of Pennville, Mrs. Ashbacher of Bluffton and Miss Ronan of Indianapolis.

The meeting convened at 10:30, at which time Mr. T. W. Shimp, President of the Portland Library Board in a few words made the guests feel their welcome. Miss Mary Torrance, Librarian at Muncie responded in a most pleasing manner to the address of welcome.

The only talk of the morning session was given by Mr. L. E. Kelley, Secretary of the Montpelier Library Board. His subject "The trustees' part in a successful public library" was ably handled by one who is thoroughly in sympathy with library work. The first session closed with a roll call discussion of some book read within the past year.

The guests then adjourned to the dining room of the Christian church where a three course dinner was served. Later they were taken through the new court house and at one o'clock enjoyed an auto trip over the city.

The afternoon session was called to order at 1:45. Miss Minta Fordney, Librarian at Hartford City made a very good talk on "Good housekeeping in a library", laying special stress on the appearance of the library and the fact that it must be made and kept as attractive as possible. Miss Margaret Wade, Librarian at Anderson spoke on "Poster possibilities." Miss Wade brought to the meeting many attractive posters, which used to illustrate her subject made it both interesting and profitable. Louise Timmonds gave a talk on "Extending library service into a new township".

The meeting closed with a round table discussion of the following topics. Book prices and book binding. Rural records. City stations. Recent easy books—popular fiction. Rentals.

LOUISE TIMMONDS,
Secretary.

WABASH.

A meeting of those of the district actively identified with public library work was held at Wabash, May 7. Librarians present were Misses Sturgis, Schulze, Warner, Laisure, Peck and Mrs. E. Wilding of Ft. Wayne, Miss Ticer of Huntington, Misses Springer and Strickler of Marion, Mrs. Fleming of Warren, Miss McMillen of Van Buren, Miss Moore of Elwood, Mrs. Sollenberger, Misses Barngrover, Kelvie and Scott of Kokomo, Alice Stevens and Mary Holmes of Logansport, Averil Campbell of Walton, Stingley of Rochester, Studebaker of Akron, and Kreaeger of North Manchester, Mr. Bailey of Gary, and Mr. Rush of Indianapolis.

Trustees present were Mrs. Laymon of Warren, Mrs. Gingerick and Mrs. Wolf of North Manchester, Mrs. Frank Blount, Mr. Wilbur McNamee and Mr. Charles Haas of Wabash. Other visitors were Martha Kummer of Kokomo, Stella Moore, and Mrs. Charles Haas of Wabash. Members of the Public Library Commission attending the meeting were Miss Marshall and Mr. W. J. Hamilton.

The morning session was held at the Public Library. Mrs. Gingerick of North Manchester was the first speaker on the program, giving a very practical talk on the part a trustee may play in a successful public library. Cass County was the first in the state to organize for county service. Miss Stevens of Logansport set forth clearly the plan of organization, its operation and future possibilities.

Mrs. Sollenberger of Kokomo spoke on work of the National Reading Circle of the the co-operation with the women of the city in community affairs. Among recommenda-

tions which she made was that librarians keep a record of the resources of their communities, such as books and works of art that citizens would be willing to loan. She advised that librarians join clubs and attend meetings. Honorary membership in all clubs she felt was a recognition due the librarian because of the institution she represented.

Luncheon was served at Hotel Indiana and the afternoon session held at the same place. Miss Peck opened the session with a talk on reaching the men of the city by means of practical books, factory extension and advertising. Because of her experience as librarian of the business and municipal department of the Ft. Wayne library she was able to give practical suggestions.

Miss Winifred Ticer gave a splendid talk on story telling, after which she gave readings illustrating the points brought out in her discussion. She distributed lists of books of stories suitable for telling.

Mr. Hamilton of the Public Library Commission spoke on the tax levy, recommending that libraries in need of funds make out their budgets and send to the State Tax Board for approval. He also explained that part of the law which empowered library boards in case of deficit to borrow money subject to certification of the State Tax Board.

Mr. Rush, State director of the American Library Association, explained more fully than had previously been done the several phases of the Enlarged Program, bringing out clearly what this movement would mean to the American people in the way of progress. Mr. Bailey followed Mr. Rush on the program with suggestions of ways in which libraries may obtain money toward the raising of the \$2,000,000 fund necessary for the carrying on of the Enlarged Program. The concluding numbers of the program added much to the enthusiasm of library workers for the new movement in the library world.

EFFIE ROBERTS,
Secretary.

DOCUMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Indiana—Industrial Board. Mining laws of Indiana. 1920. 55 p.

Purdue University. Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin 238. 1920. Soybeans in Indiana. 15 p.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—

Farmers Bulletins. 1097. The stable fly; how to prevent.

Farmers Bulletins. 1089. Baldu. Selection and care of clothing.

Farmers Bulletin. 1088. Selecting a farm.

Farmers Bulletin. 1084. Control of American foul brood.

Department circular. No. 66. Organization and results of boys' and girls' clubs.

U. S. Emergency Fleet Corporation, Industrial Service Section, Washington.

Ship building for beginners, by A. W. Carmichael.

Building of a wooden ship, by C. G. Davis.

U. S. Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau. Study of economic conditions in Brazil.

U. S. Railroad Labor Bureau, Washington. Relation between wages and the increased cost of living, by W. J. Lauck. 1920. 93 p. (Presents labor side of wage controversy.)

U. S. War Department. Personnel system of the U. S. Army. 2 vols. (Resume of tests used in placing officers and men.)

FREE MATERIAL.

"Readers Guide to periodical literature." Bound vols. 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919.

The Indianapolis Public Library Reading Room Department will be glad to give these volumes to any library which will find them useful. The Delphi Public Library has these same volumes and also 1914 to be given away. Noblesville offers the same volumes as Delphi. Rising Sun library has 1917 and 1918 copies to give.

"Lessons in American Citizenship," 57 p. Citizen's Bureau, Old Court House, Cleveland, O.

Noblesville will give to any library which desires them, 22 volumes of the Century Magazine, unbound; 6 bound volumes of North American Review, and 4 bound volumes of Cumulative Book Index.

"Good health and how to keep it", 28 p., and "Plan of safety in schools", 16 p. National Safety Council, Chicago.

"Spirit of America as shown by her great documents". Old Colony Trust Co., 17 Court St., Boston. 9 p.

This compilation contains the Mayflower Compact, the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution, Washington's Farewell Address, the Monroe Doctrine, the Emancipation Proclamation, and six other great speeches.

"Some Bolshevik portraits". 14 brief sketches of leaders in the movement issued by the American Association for International Conciliation, 407 West 117th St., New York City.

JUST NOTES.

Western Reserve Library School and the Cleveland Public Library are to co-operate this coming year in a course in library work with children. This will be open to people with a record of several years' successful service in a well organized library. Such students will be accepted for five-sixths time practical work in the Public Library at a salary of \$950 (5/6 of Cleveland's minimum salary, \$1,140) and one-sixth time, two mornings per week, instruction. For further information address Miss Alice S. Tyler, Director of the School, 2100 Adelbert Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Books on Business". The R. R. Bowker Co., 62 West 45th St., New York City, has just issued a helpful 30 page list.

"World's best orations". 10 volumes edited by D. J. Brewer. Knox Public Library has a set to sell for \$5.00.

"Booklist books of 1919; a selection", A. L. A. Publishing Board, 25c. A helpful selection for the small library, tho not as conclusive as the Best Books list of the New York State Library. It responds to a demand for a shorter list of the year's books with Booklet notes. Two hundred and twenty-five volumes are included and this inclusion means a majority approval by vote of sixty large and small libraries. Less than one-sixth of the fiction and one-third of the juveniles were unanimously approved.

A Memorial Art Commission was created by the last legislature to advise with communities planning war memorials. Mr. Evans Woollen, Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., Indianapolis, is secretary. Libraries in towns where memorials are being planned should write to him for information.

The work of supervising in Indiana the work of the National Reading Circle of the Bureau of Education has been given to the Extension Division of Indiana University,

and librarians interested in obtaining the reading lists and information concerning them should address the Division at Bloomington.

One of the points recommended by Mr. Craig of Evansville at the Trustees' meeting last fall, was that each library, in planning a year's work, should adopt a budget of activities and aims for the year as well as a budget of finance. Miss Della Taylor of the Shoals Public Library has used this plan for several years and reports that it is a strong factor in obtaining results.

"Some principles of business-like conduct in libraries", by Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library. A. L. A. Publishing Board, Chicago. 30 p., 25c. A quotation from this very helpful pamphlet is used in this number of the Occurrent and will doubtless cause librarians to wish to read it all.

An interesting summary of Dreiser as an author appeared in a review of his "Hey rubadub-dub" in the New Republic of May 26.

Hallowe'en suggestions will be found in the Dennison Bogie Book, issued for 5c by the Dennison Manufacturing Co., Framingham, Mass.

The Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City, has recently issued a number of pamphlets in foreign languages concerning work with children. These may be obtained for distribution.

New good editions recommended:

Mark Twain, Tom Sawyer, Harper, School edition. \$1.00.

Mark Twain, Huckleberry Finn, Harper, School edition. \$1.00.

Hughes, Thomas. Tom Brown's school days. Ginn. 85c.

"Historical souvenir of the Indianapolis Centennial". This booklet which has decided reference value can be bought from the L. S. Ayres Book Department, Indianapolis, for 10c.

"First Annual Conference of Indiana County Librarians". Such a meeting is

planned in connection with the Fall meeting of the I. L. A.

NEW LIBRARIES AND BUILDINGS.

FAIRMOUNT.—An active campaign has been started to obtain a tax supported library for the town of Fairmount.

FRENCH LICK.—The French Lick Public Library was opened in one of the Ballard buildings in May. Mrs. William Busse is the librarian.

LOWELL.—Work has been started on the new building at Lowell. It is hoped that it will be completed in September.

LYNN.—A campaign is now in progress to obtain a tax supported library for the citizens of Lynn. The reading room which has been maintained at various times for several years, is again open to the public.

NEW CARLISLE.—The plan for the new building drawn by Mr. Ernest W. Young of South Bend have been accepted by the Carnegie Corporation and work will be begun very soon.

NORTH VERNON.—On Saturday, April 10th, the new building of the Jennings County Public Library was formally dedicated with appropriate exercises. The building had been brightened by many potted geraniums and ferns, and an exhibit of paintings by Indiana artists added to the attractiveness of the main room and gave much pleasure to the numerous out-of-town visitors. This exhibit had been obtained by the Wednesday Research Club, who kindly allowed the library to retain it over the day of the opening. During the entire day the members of the Board and their wives acted as a reception committee, aided by several of the young people of the town, and by a detail of the local patrol of Boy Scouts. Over 300 visitors were present during the day, including the librarians from Seymour and Jeffersonville, and a large number of the county patrons who had not had an opportunity to examine the building.

In the morning a Story hour was held, attended by 90 children, who gathered in the main reading-room, and marched to the basement auditorium to music furnished by Master Hanley Cartwright of Vernon, who also played several selections between the stories. As they passed out at the end of the hour, each child was given a Brownie bookmark. At two o'clock the formal exercises took place before an audience that completely filled the two assembly rooms and overflowed into the hall. The program consisted of a history of the library movement in Jennings County by J. N. Culp, President of the Board; presentation of the building to the county by Mrs. Alice Wohrer, the member from Hayden; its acceptance on behalf of the county by Judge J. R. Carney of Vernon; a welcome from the libraries of the state by W. J. Hamilton, Secretary of the Public Library Commission; and a most inspiring talk on "Dreams", by A. E. Wiggam of North Vernon. Mr. Wiggam, of whom this town boasts as one of its three entrants in the last "Who's Who in America", showed how the best attainments of any community have come through the striving toward an ideal of a few of its dreamers, who while apparently adding little to the material achievements of that community, have in reality made possible all the growth which has resulted in that material prosperity. Violin solos by Miss Daubenheyer of Butlerville and Miss Creigmile of Paris Crossing, a piano solo by Hanley Cartwright of Vernon, and the singing of America and the Star Spangled Banner by the audience, accompanied by Mrs. Harry Meloy of North Vernon, comprised the musical numbers of the program, which thus represented all sections of the county. In the evening the High School of North Vernon gave a musical program, and throughout the day a Victrola, loaned by F. E. Bacon, furnished music in the main room and added greatly to the pleasure of the day.

The building, of which W. B. Parker, of Indianapolis, was the architect, caused much

favorable comment from the many patrons who saw it for the first time. The exterior is of red brick with light green walls and cream ceilings. The oak furniture is from the Inner-Braced Furniture Company of Elkhart, and the semi-indirect lighting system is especially efficient. The main room is shelved around three sides under the high windows, with lower shelving at the children's end of the room. Shelves also form the partitions around the loan desk and for the stairway that leads down from the children's end of the room. These shelves are so arranged as to form a large office back of the stairs, equipped with shelves, cupboards, lavatory and a dumb-waiter to the workroom below. Downstairs is a spacious auditorium, seating about 125; a smaller club room which can be thrown into the larger room and affords seating space for some 50 additional; a workroom-kitchen, opening directly on an alley, so that books and supplies can be brought in directly and unpacked here, being later sent upstairs on the dumb-waiter; a comfortable restroom for women; furnace room, with steam plant and outside coal bin and ash pit; and roomy toilets and closets. The clubroom has been furnished with Kaltex chairs, and couch, a table, and Crex rugs in a brown and green effect, which also cover the floor of the rest room. The floors of these two rooms are to be finished in a hard finish paint to do away with the annoying dust from the cement floors, and already are in active use by several organizations. The auditorium has 150 opera chairs, and the kitchen has tables, closets and a sink with running hot water, to which it is planned to add a small oil plate in the near future, so that clubs using the rooms and wishing to serve refreshments will have somewhere to prepare hot food. All this equipment has been paid for from the Carnegie gift of \$20,000, and the Board feels that it is to be congratulated, in these days of high costs, on obtaining so satisfactory a building and equipment within the specified sum.

While the building was not dedicated till April 10th, the library has been in active operation for six weeks, and has circulated books for reference purposes since early in January. At the end of this six weeks, the library can report over 1,300 borrowers, 500 from outside North Vernon and its township, and of these, approximately 1,000 patrons have visited the library personally. The rest are from deposit stations in the county. We have five deposit stations in stores, five in High Schools, and the deposits from four graded schools have just been returned with the closing of those schools for the summer. Our circulation for the 26 days of March at the main library was 2,730, and despite the pleasanter weather we have held to a steady average of about 105 a day. Our rural circulation for six weeks, for the collections returned and reporting was over 600, of which 233 were from our branch at Hayden during March. We have 2,600v. in circulation, and about 400 additional volumes are waiting for organization. Of these, some 1,600 volumes were gifts, and the rest purchased from Commission lists. Our largest single gift was 1,000 volumes from the library of John Overmeyer, presented by his daughter; these comprised most of the standard authors and some valuable sets which this library could not have afforded for many years. It proved of the greatest service before our purchases were ready for circulation, and has been increasingly useful in our High School reference work, which has made heavy demands on our incomplete collection. Another timely gift was that of some 400 volumes of juveniles from Mrs. E. E. Olcott of the State Board of Education, who was one of the earliest advocates of a library in North Vernon. Constant aid in the line of needed books for temporary use has been given us by the State Library and Public Library Commission, without which help our service would have been much crippled. The best return for their generosity, and that of our many other friends who have given lib-

erally that the library might start with an adequate collection, must come from the comment made to us again and again during the last few weeks—"The library is the best thing that ever came to North Vernon and the county. How did we ever get along without it?"

SYRACUSE.—The building which was started last fall is to be continued. Inadequate funds had delayed the work for some time. \$1,000 of the necessary additional \$1,200 needed has been subscribed.

WARREN.—The dedication of the new public library building was held in the main library room on Saturday, June 5. Mr. P. H. Beck, President of the Library Board, gave the history of the library and the presentation address. Rev. Hugh A. Smith read a paper on "The Library and the Churches", and Mr. O. E. Hagler spoke on "The Library and the Township". Professor Rex M. Potterff had as his subject, "The Library and the Public Schools", Mr. C. E. Scifres gave a talk on "The Community Mind". Miss Mayme C. Snipes of the Commission staff gave an address on "The Library and its Extension to the Community at Large". A story hour was given for the children and the library was open to the public during the evening.

NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

BOONVILLE.—The public library has established a branch in one of the colored schools.

BRAZIL.—The Brazil Public Library Board has offered extension service to Clay County. As soon as possible county service will be established. The campaign for signatures for tax support is now being conducted.

BROOK.—A station has been placed at Mt. Ayr which will be open to all of Jackson Township. Collections of books were also placed in all the schools in Iroquois Township.

COLUMBIA CITY.—Union Township has voted a library tax for extension service from the Peabody Free Library of Columbia City.

DELPHI.—Four stations have been established in private homes in Deer Creek Township for township service. Mail service is also offered, the library agreeing to pay postage one way.

ELWOOD.—The public library board which has been in existence since 1898, and which since 1910 has worked under a special arrangement with the city council, has just been reorganized under the regular public library act of 1901. Seven of the nine members of the new board were appointed during June, but the city council while accepting the transfer has not as yet made public their appointments.

EVANSVILLE.—Knight Township was the first to obtain sufficient signatures on the petition for county service from Evansville. All the other townships are working to secure the necessary signers.

Evansville was the first city in the country to send in its check for its quota in the Enlarged Program two million dollar fund.

HEBRON.—The Carnegie Corporation has increased the Hebron grant from \$7,500 to \$10,000 because of the addition of another township to the district served. This will enable the work on the building to be continued at once.

INDIANAPOLIS.—In the recent Centennial Celebration Parade, two floats of the Public Library headed the fifth division. The first represented the difficulties of obtaining books in the early days. The second was symbolical of the modern library with its free books for everybody, an American melting pot.

JEFFERSONVILLE.—The bird house contest which was held during the spring ended with a story hour where Rev. O. L. Black talked about birds, and their ways, and showed beautiful colored pictures of the

ones he described. He judged the bird houses and made an appeal to the children to help to protect birds. Prizes were awarded to the winners.

Six fairy tale pictures have been presented to the children's room by Miss Elizabeth Zulauf in memory of her sister. The library is also the recipient of a number of plants for planting in the outside flower beds.

KNIGHTSTOWN.—The public library is to receive a gift of \$2,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reeves. Half of the amount was left by the will of the late Amanda F. Reeves, and the other half by the will of Mr. Reeves.

LEBANON.—The public library entertained the librarians of the township schools at the end of the school year. Prizes were given to the librarians who circulated the largest number of books and the largest number of non-fiction books. The young people were also entertained at the high school where a number of them will be students next year.

LIBERTY.—The demand for books in Brownsville has justified the continuing of service commenced in the winter. Miss Maybelle Weiser who was school librarian will serve as librarian of the branch of the county library which will be open in the school two afternoons a week.

MADISON.—The reorganization of the Madison Public Library Board discussed in the April number of the Occurrent was effected in May after a majority of the old library board had resigned and their places filled by vote of the stockholders of the Library Association. The new trustees promptly turned the library over to the city in accordance with the Library Act of 1901, and seven members of a regularly appointed Public Library Board were selected by the various officials. Three members of the old Association Library Board were selected for the new library board, the new president, Mr. Walter Caplinger, Mr. M. C. Garber, the

senior member of the Library Association, and Mr. Charles Dibler, county auditor of Jefferson county. The ladies chosen for the new board were Miss Drusilla Cravens, Mrs. M. R. Sulzer, and Mrs. May Springer Childs. Mrs. Childs who is a graduate of the New York State Library School at Albany, N. Y., has been selected Secretary of the board. Miss Nellie Harper has been re-elected librarian.

PLAINFIELD.—The public library has recently purchased a new chassis for its book auto.

ROANN.—The senior class of the high school presented the library with part of the proceeds of its class play, to be used for the purchase of books.

SCOTTSBURG.—The Scott County Library has established a branch at Austin. The books are housed in the residence of Miss Garriott, who will act as librarian.

TELL CITY.—The public library of Tell City has heretofore been under the supervision of the school board, as the library was organized under the law of 1883. At a meeting held June 1, the school board voted to turn the library over to a separate library board to be organized under the regular library law of 1901. This reorganization will be completed during June and the library will start the new fiscal year July 1 under the new management. Two members of the present school board will be elected to the new board in order to provide continuity of experience.

Tell City is the third library to be reorganized under the law of 1901 during the past year, the other two being Elwood and Madison. There remain but three school board libraries in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants, Winchester, Greencastle, and Cannelton. The latter library is located in the same township as Tell City.

WABASH.—Through the combined efforts of the South Side Community Club and Miss Effie Roberts, librarian of the public library, a reading room is to be established on the

South Side for the patrons there who live too far from the main library to obtain convenient service. A story hour will be conducted for the children under the supervision of Miss Annie Parrish.

PERSONALS.

Miss Josephine Andrews, S. S. 1912, has gone from the Indiana Harbor branch library to be in charge of the Calumet branch of the East Chicago Public Library.

Louis J. Bailey, Gary Public Library, was given an enthusiastic welcome on his return to take up his pre-war duties, after two years with the A. L. A. War Service. Open house was held at the library and several hundred people were present. An entertaining program of music and speeches was given, and light refreshments were served.

Miss Elizabeth Beedle, S. S. 1918 has given up her position as librarian at the Calumet branch to go to the Indiana Harbor branch.

Miss Nellie Blackburn has resigned from the Decatur Public Library staff, and has taken a position with the General Electric Company.

Mrs. William Busse is the librarian at the new library at French Lick.

Miss Hope Chenoweth, S. S. 1919, assistant in the Huntington Public Library was one of the quartette of Huntington young women who furnished music for the Republican Convention in Chicago.

Mrs. Grant Fleming has resigned from the leadership of the Warren Public Library. She will go to Chicago to live.

Miss Josephine Gardner has resigned from the staff of the Frankfort library. Miss Ninabelle Stair has been appointed in her place.

Miss Dorothy Gipp has been appointed first assistant at the West Side library of Evansville.

Miss Verona Haag of Crown Point has joined the staff of the Gary library.

Mrs. Laura Hines has been appointed to succeed Mrs. Flora Starr, deceased, as librarian at Hagerstown.

Mrs. Clara B. Jones, librarian at Osgood, has been given three months leave of absence. She will go to California. During her absence Miss Opal Smock will take her place.

Miss Johanna Klingholz, a graduate of Milwaukee Downer and of the Wisconsin Library School, who was formerly librarian at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, is now librarian at Evansville College and the Howell Library of Evansville.

Miss Ruth McCollough, a graduate of the New York State Library School at Albany, and formerly with the Wisconsin Library Commission, has resigned her position at Appleton, Wisconsin, to take charge of the cataloging department of the Evansville Public Library.

Miss Elsie McKay, formerly on the Evansville Public Library staff, and now with the American Red Cross in Europe, has been transferred from Paris to Constantinople.

Miss Louise Randall, Wisconsin Library School, 1910, librarian of Whiting, took a civil service examination and received the appointment as postmistress of Whiting. She won in competition with four men.

Miss Nell Ryan, S. S. 15, was married December 29, 1919, to Mr. Byron Young of Indianapolis.

Miss Vivian Ream, S. S. '14, assistant librarian at Peru, was married June 9th to Mr. Earl B. Lockridge of Monticello, Ind.

Mrs. Evanna Smith has resigned as librarian of the Ligonier library. Mrs. Lena Stansbury, who has been assistant librarian, will serve as librarian until another has been appointed to take Mrs. Smith's place.

Miss Marian Spear, from the Menominee, Mich., Library, has been appointed librarian at the Wheeler library of Evansville.

Miss Della Taylor, S. S. 1913, of Shoals, will go to the Gary Public Library August 1st.

Miss Gertrude Thiebaud, librarian of the Peru Public Library, has gone to Washington for the summer months where she will be engaged in hospital service work under the supervision of the A. L. A.

Miss Vivian Trittschuh, S. S. 1917, of the Gary Public Library, will join the staff of the Indianapolis Public Library June 1.

Miss Geneva Twells is now librarian of the East Side branch of the Evansville library.

Mrs. Luella B. Wagner, librarian since the opening of the library of Carlisle, has gone to California to live. She is succeeded by Miss Pearl Wilkinson.

Miss Helen Waite will take the place as librarian at Akron left vacant by Miss Edythe Studebaker, S. S. 1918, when the latter leaves for college in September.

Miss Hazel Warren, N. Y., L. S. 1919, has resigned her position as first assistant cataloger in the State Library and leaves July 1 for Kansas City, Mo., where she is to be head of the Documents division of the Public Library.

Miss Mabel Warren, librarian of the Irvington branch of the Indianapolis Public Library, has been transferred to the main library. Mrs. Frances Payne has been appointed to take her place at Irvington.

Miss Frieda Woerner of the Technical department of the Indianapolis Public Library, and Miss Zella Spence of the children's department, spent several days studying the Public Library of St. Louis in May.

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